

**ROLE OF RADIO IN COMMUNITY POLICING: A CASE  
STUDY OF PUMWANI**

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**K50/69680/2013**

**A Research project Submitted to the School of Journalism and Mass  
Communication in Partial Requirement for the Fulfilment of  
Masters of Arts Degree in Communication studies.**

**NOVEMBER 2015**

## **DECLARATION**

This research project is my original work and has never been presented in any other University.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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This project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the appointed supervisor.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

To God be the glory and honor for His merciful support throughout the entire study.

I would also wish to acknowledge my supervisor Dr.George Nyabuga, for his selfless commitment, guidance and encouragement throughout the research on this study.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to all those people whose support and involvement made this project a resounding success.

Lastly I wish to thank my family for supporting me throughout my studies also to recognise the entire class of 2013, I say thankyou and God bless you.

**LIST OF FIGURES**

**Figure 2. 5 Conceptual framework..... 22**

## **ABSTRACT**

The global and regional security environment continues to experience dynamic challenges and opportunities that call for new approaches in crime prevention. Most countries in the world including the Commonwealth have shifted to community policing as a policing strategy of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century and Kenya is not an exemption. As a country, Kenya is affected by these developments that have necessitated a paradigm shift in our policing doctrine. The study found out that an effective policing communication strategy must be embraced to provide a framework that allows community members to participate in securing themselves, their properties and national interest. The study further indicates that radio is pivotal in raising awareness of the importance and benefits of community policing because majority of its listeners have knowledge about what entails in community policing and what is constraining the success of the programme. In this perspective the study sought to establish the role Ghetto radio plays in crime prevention, to establish the extent of police-community partnership on crime reduction, to assess the extent to which Ghetto radio station has sensitized in reduction of youth social disorder and to establish the impact community policing as a crime reduction strategy has impacted on the community livelihood. However, it recommended that further comparative studies should be carried out in other parts of the country and other local radio stations need to be engaged to sensitize citizens on the impact of community policing in order to prevent emerging modern crimes.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>DECLARATION</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>1.0</b> <b>Background of the Study</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1.1 <b>Crime and Crime Reduction in Kenya</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>1.2</b> <b>Statement of the Research Problem</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>1.3</b> <b>Objectives of the Study</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>1.4</b> <b>Rationale and Justification of the Study</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>1.5</b> <b>Scope and Delimitations</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>1.6</b> <b>Limitations of the study</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>1.7</b> <b>Organization of the Study</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>CHAPTER TWO</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>LITERATURE REVIEW</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>2.1</b> <b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>2.2</b> <b>Social Control and Modern Policing</b> .....	<b>10</b>
2.2.1 <b>Provision of information on Community Policing</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>2.3</b> <b>Key Issues in Community Policing</b> .....	<b>14</b>
2.3.1 <b>Development of Community Policing</b> .....	<b>14</b>
2.3.2 <b>Effectiveness of Community Policing in Local Communities</b> .....	<b>17</b>
2.3.3 <b>Crime Prevention and Community Safety</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>2.4</b> <b>Empirical Literature</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>2.5</b> <b>Conceptual Framework</b> .....	<b>21</b>

<b>CHAPTER THREE .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>3.1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>3.2 Research Design .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>3.3 Population of the Study .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>3.4 Sampling and Sampling Technique .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>3.5 Data Collection Instruments and Procedure.....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>3.6 Pilot Testing.....</b>	<b>25</b>
3.6.1 Validity Test.....	25
3.6.2 Reliability Test .....	26
<b>3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>CHAPTER FOUR.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>4.1 Introduction .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>4.2 Background Information.....</b>	<b>28</b>
4.2.1 Gender of the Respondents .....	28
4.2.2 Respondents' Residence Years in Pumwani .....	29
4.2.3 Respondent's Age Category.....	30
4.2.4 Respondent's Level of Education .....	30
4.2.5 Respondents' Involvement in Community Policing .....	31
<b>4.3 Community Participation in Community Policing .....</b>	<b>32</b>
4.3.1 State of Security .....	33
4.3.2 Community Members who take part in Community Policing .....	33
4.3.3 Respondents' Perception about community policing.....	34
4.3.4 Benefit of Community Policing .....	36

4.3.5 Respondents’ Opinion on the reduction of crime rates since the introduction of community policing .....	36
4.3.6 Circumstances which make the community not to cooperate with the police.....	37
4.3.7 Respondents’ opinion on whether all community policing initiatives in crime prevention are successful .....	38
4.3.8 Respondents’ awareness of any factor that has made crime prevention difficult.....	39
<b>CHAPTER FIVE.....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>5.1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>5.2 Summary of Findings.....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>5.3 Conclusions and Recommendations .....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>5.4 Suggestions for further research.....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Appendix I: Introduction Letter.....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Appendix II: Questionnaire .....</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Appendix III: Certificate of Field Work.....</b>	<b>50</b>



## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.0 Background of the Study**

Community policing or neighborhood-oriented policing can be defined as a policy with philosophy and organisational strategy aimed at curbing crime through deliberate involvement of different actors in order to reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime (Brogden, 2004).

According to (Mwachidudu and Likaka, 2014), community policing is not a new practice in Kenya. The study shows that, the practice was initiated in the year 2001 in selected towns in Kenya like Kibera, Ziwani, Ruai and Isiolo and since inception positive changes were seen.

While being a good initiative since the criminals live amongst the people, the vice is still visible as a result of wide spread corruption and mistrust amongst police officers. Despite challenges, the concept is regarded as the main solution in the current contemporary society (GoK, 2015).

Community policing involves full partnership amongst the law enforcing agents, example the police as the lead agents and the entire community in a bid to identify and alleviate crime and disorder (Gimode, 2007).

This model of community partnership with the state security is built on the premise that, citizens deserve and have a right to voice their security concerns and how should be policed in exchange for their involvement and support (GoK, 2015).

According to (Jones, & Newburn, 2002) states that, the police cannot effectively investigate and prevent crime without the willing participation of the public.

Community policing therefore transforms the traditional reactive approach to the new normal which is the new paradigm which calls for people involvement (Thacher, 2001) and further stated that security is vital for the social, political and economic development in the current 21st century.

The police are regarded as the main security stakeholders and as such are deemed to play a pivotal role in creating and promoting the conditions in which development can take place.

However, generally speaking the victims and affected people find it difficult to openly engage with the law enforcement for fear of victimisation. This fact has occasioned bad blood and sense of hopelessness especially amongst the slum dwellers (GoK, 2014).

Furthermore, due to the changing nature of communities and the shifting characteristics of crime and violence that affect these communities, policing strategies that worked in the past are not always effective today. Both the level and nature of crime in the country and the changing character of communities are causing the government to seek more effective methods.

As the law enforcers have fallen victims of the organised crime hence need to a change of tactic. (Ruteere & Marie, 2003, Mwachididi and Lukaka, 2014).

The concept of community policing therefore allows the police and community to work closely together in new ways to solve the problems of crime, physical and social disorder and neighbourhood decay (Forman, 2004).

This philosophy rests on the belief that law-abiding people in the community should contribute to the policing process. It also rests on the belief that solutions to contemporary problems demand freeing both citizens and the police to explore creative, new ways to address neighbourhood concerns beyond a narrow focus on individual incidents of crime (Loader, 2006).

According to (Amir & Einstein, 2001) findings on policing security and democracy revealed that the success of community policing concept is leveraged by high attributes of uniformed men and women who are professional, well represented and accountable to the people they serve.

This concept is still evident in the military where the soldiers are policed by the military police who are responsible for the planning, organising, controlling and leading of their own hence the concept of own watchdog amongst the disciplined forces is therefore regarded as a fundamental principle (Herzog, 2002).

However another strand of study by (Adams, Rohe & Arcury, 2002) uncovers different findings. It holds that, despite the latent success of the community policing in curbing crime, there is still a gap, too big yet too small between the police and the community.

The gap is due to a misconception of the environment under which operationalisation is effected. One would argue that, if it was successful elsewhere then it must be applicable all over. This phenomenon has defied the scientific law of replicability.

The context under which the concept is rolled example environment conditions, working formula and public awareness is unique and its therefore prudent for all

stake holders to consider a custom based approach to a unique solution (Wilson, 2013, GoK 2015)

### **1.1.1 Crime and Crime Reduction in Kenya**

According to the crime data as documented by the Kenya police in the Occurance books (OB) between 2012-2014 findings paints a sigh of relief as far as reports is concerned (GoK, 2014) an indication that crime is on the reducing trend with 69736 cases reported in 2014 against 71832 cases recorded in 2014 implying a reduction by 2456.

However, the reported cases include terrorism, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, inequity of resources, organized crimes, drug and substance abuse, community boundary disputes, sophistication of technology and politics driven by ethnic rivalry see figure 1.1.

The statistics indicated that the recorded offences against morality in 2012 were 4806 while in 2013 they were 4779 while those in 2014 were 5184.

The number of reported cases of other offences against persons in 2012 were 20698, in 2013 they were 19344 while in 2014 they were 19911 an indication of steady decrease.

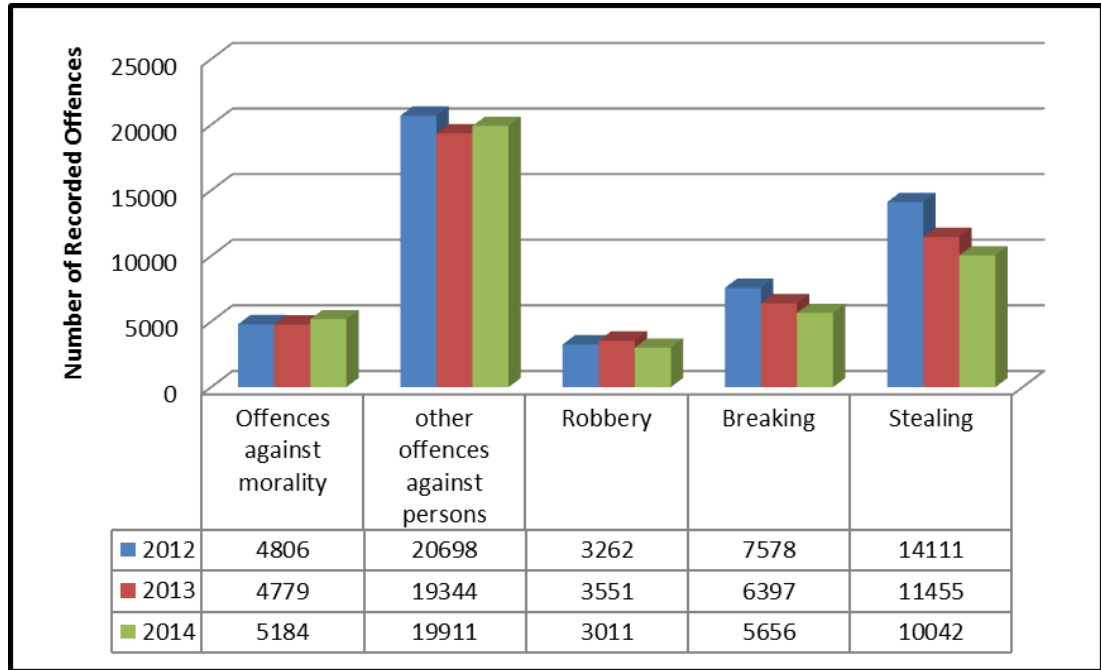
The statistics further indicated that crime related offences decline from 3262 in 2012 to 3011 in 2014.

The number of breaking offenses reported declined also from 7578 in 2012 to 5656 in 2014.

Finally, cases of stealing were also reportedly on a decline from 2012 to 2014.

The number of stealing cases reported declined from 14111 to 10042 in 2014.

**Figure 1.1 Depicting crime Related Statistics in Kenya between 2012-2014**



Source: GoK, (2014)

For the foregoing reasons, the (GoK, 2014) indicate that, to contain the new crime wave, it will take involvement of community at large.

The reason is given that, the post modernism, crimes reported are perpetrated by the generation Y, aged between 18-35 years, average of 26 years who mostly are still under the custody of their parents or gurdians.

The report also recomends that collection of intelligence requires proper engagement with communities capitalising on modern concepts which include nyumba kumi initiative, home guards in the vast pastrolist regions and use of government agencies such as National Cohesion and Integration Commission to sensitize the communities on peaceful co-existence.

## **1.2 Statement of the Research Problem**

The past decade events has presented Kenya as as one of the most insecure country. The scenario has been aggravated by external attacks as a result of Somalia incursion by the Kenya Defence forces (Mwachidudu and Likaka, 2014). Five years since somalia incursion, the level of insecurity has increased several folds with the use of explosives.

According to (GoK, 2014) violent crime involving firearms is still evident in the country attributed to social and economic degeneration in poor communities. Urban areas are worst affected with youths easily and freely involved. Readicalisation has heightened the matter with recruitments of Alshababab being done in the Mosques in the coastal Kenya. Drugs abuse and need for the same can only perpetrate this vice (GoK, 2014).

Lifestyle in the cities is sweeping the youths with quick cash, Matatu business, Miraa selling and alcohol has been seen as a style that describes this group. On this end the government is trying to live on its manadate to reduce this vice. Through the ministry of devolution, youths have been recruited to offer services at a pay in order to keep them away from such vices.

Further, the goverment through the county commissioners have been mandeted with security matters. With the frustration witnessed even with the police service, it is therefore prudent to involve the community to help contain insecurity. Reason is that the criminal is living amongst us. To reach out to all, radio has been identified as a media. For the foregoing discussion the following research objectives are identified.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The general objective of the study will be to investigate the role radio plays in community policing as a crime prevention strategy. In particular, it will seek to;

- i. To establish the role of Radio in crime prevention.
- ii. To establish the extent of Police-community partnership
- iii. To establish the influence of police-community partnership on crime reduction

### **1.4 Rationale and Justification of the Study**

Even though there have been attempts to address the problem of insecurity through various means, community policing included, the process efficiency is uncertain considering the expectation of the citizens and the government at large.

Hasisi (2008) claims that, despite decreased statistics on overall crime rate, there is still need to combat the vice and bring down the statistics of crime rates which are still very high orchestrated by increased widespread corruption especially amongst the security organs and therefore affecting the citizens (GoK, 2014).

Media stations especially, slung is gaining popularity and being embraced by the youths and particularly the population living in the slum areas.

The demand is that, the stations are normally listened by people in a group and also hence engage with them and most particularly through the android application on the phones.

For the foregoing reasons, this research will be useful amongst the community members, the finding of the study will be poised to address the gap between the community and the state organs in enhancing security.

Because of the direct engagement through Radio engagement and short message services (SMS) it is expected that the government through the police offices will be able to gather intelligence and therefore able to positively reduce crime without bloodshed instead engage the citizens positively without any fear or victimisation.

Engagement through community policing will help provide essential information that will aid policy making. Also to be witnessed is improved level of mutual trust, justice and equality amongst stake holders.

### **1.5 Scope and Delimitations**

The scope of the study delimited to the role of the radio in community policing. Study will seek to establish the role played by radio in crime prevention, the extent to which Radio station can influence crime reduction in the community.

Also the research will be delimited to establish role of community policing as a crime reduction has impacted on the community livelihood.

Further, the study is also delimited to the influence of police-community partnership on crime reduction.

### **1.6 Limitations of the study**

The findings of the study will be based in the city area of Nairobi slum areas only through questionnaire method of data collection.



The data collection shall use convenience method . On this premise, the views of the respondents might not be a clear reflection of the entire stake holders.

The research findings will be meant for academic purposes only to secure confidentiality amongst respondents. This approach is appropriate to avoid biased response and the fear of victimisation.

### **1.7 Organization of the Study**

This project is structured as follows; Chapter one presents the introduction part, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, limitations of the study and the Rationale and Justification of the Study.

The second chapter deals with a review of related literature on community policing concepts like characteristics, roles, principles and philosophy.

In addition, crime prevention principles and models also treated in this chapter.

The third chapter explains methodology of the research, data collection & sampling techniques.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents a review of literature pertinent to the study as presented by various researchers, scholars, analysts and authors. Finally, the chapter concludes with a conceptual framework.

#### **2.2 Social Control and Modern Policing**

According to Maslows law of hierachy, social need is regarrded as the key pillar that supports the others and therefore reflecting the need to have it amongst the citizens.

Irregardless of class, religion, creed and political affiliation this law is still applicable across board. Kenya the environment is speedily mutating as far as community policing is concerned.

A strand of literature by (Mbuba & Mugambi, 2011) provides that Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have deliberately played the role of bridging the gap between the police and the communities' right from the grass root levels.

The research also provide that, this is a non-reversable concept and therefore must work in a modern contemporary society.

Contemporary society is surrounded by information explosion. The barriers that existed between regions gave been brought down by technology and the ones that existed bewteen people have been brought down by communication and largely to build networks for policing purposes (Attaran, 2004).

Use of technology devices is continuously increasing in use especially combating crime. Unlike the traditional hand held radio systems used by the law enforcers, android technology on phones is fast being adopted as a strategic tool.

The technology can easily and quickly search, locate and retrieve information. Single information can be distributed across all interested parties. This technology has been patronised by the chiefs, headmen and police to communicate. Other technologies like tracking devices are increasingly used.

Use drones is also expected to be used in bursting criminals out of their hiding points (Schwart, 2015).

Sommerville (2009) provides that, social control plays in three fundamental classes as Primary level that includes crime prevention, peace keeping, investigatory which is a prerogative of the trained police force and application of force is provided for.

The Secondary level and the tertiary level invokes the participation of the entire community example the churches, schools etc. This marks the most important part of policing breakthroughs.

Crawford and Newburn (2002) study supports this literature by asserting that maintenance of social order must include shared value system and community involved and must be leveraged by the positive amongst all.

According to McGarrell, Freilich & Chermak, (2007) provides that, basic strategy of policing is characterised by professional law enforcement whereby police operatives are fundamentally involve patrol, rapid response to calls for service and crime investigations.

### **2.2.1 Provision of information on Community Policing**

Community Policing is regarded as a collective responsibility of the society and have been adopted in many countries in the world. Example Yugoslavia, Malawi, Nigeria, (Wisler and Onwudiwe, 2007) .

Community policing can be divided in two fold, formal and informal Community Policing (Fleming & Wakefield, 2009).

Formal Community Policing is a strategy used by the state's to decentralize their policing obligations. Informal Community Policing, on the other hand, is community driven and often happens outside of the precincts of the law as a helping hand (Wisler & Onwudiwe, 2008).

The latter happens as a result of dissatisfaction with the state's approach, country that have just come from civil strife, transitional societies and communities that have become unruly due to belief system as a result of social injustices (Tilley, 2003, Mbuba & Mugambi, 2011).

Wisler and Onwudiwe (2008) study argue that when a group perceive the police for complacency, naturally assume responsibility, demarcate regions and establish mechanisms to provide security amongst them selves.

However, lack of structures and inability to cope with new developments snicks in loopholes that have been abused and take law into its own hands resulting to vigilantism.

Kenya serves as a replica of this with outlawed groups like Mungiki in the central Kenya, Jeshi Mzee in Nairobi, Chinkorori in the Kisii area and Sungu sungu in Kuria district, Mombasa republican Council in Coast Region and other fragments

spread across the country. (Mwachidudu and Likaka, 2014). Minnaar (2007) mirrored study by Mwachidudu and Likaka in South Africa where the failure of the whole criminal justice system and the inadequacies of the policing having come from apartheid rule hence the spirit of self governance need with them.

According to Minnaar and Anthony (2001) formal Community Policing, is an official strategy and policy of the state organs.

Formal community policing is regarded as a top down system. The model is built on the foundation that it must be supported by the state with the fact that the prerogative of the security is a fundamental right of citizens and therefore should not lose grip of the same (Wisler & Onwudiwe, 2008). the idea is to enable state to provide facilities, infrastructure and machinery for posterity (Tilley & Nick, 2003).

Formal Community Policing can be introduced for various reasons, one of which is to include the community in matters of self patronage and to offer them the opportunity to have a stake in the discussion about security matters (Ivkovic, Klockars, Cajner-Mraovic & Ivanusec, 2005).

Literature holds that, this inclusion of citizens could also eliminate bad blood and distrust between police-community relations.

Another reason is to decentralize command and create subdivisions of the police force that can effectively include the community in dealing with crime.

The idea is that people who know best what is going on in their local set ups should be most effective and therefore need to take front lead in fighting crime (Ivkovic, Klockars, Cajner-Mraovic & Ivanusec, 2005).

Increased participation of the local community in these subdivisions, when done properly, can mean reduced pressure to the law enforcers.

Largely the main reason is to secure a better relationship between the community and the police also stresses that Community Policing focuses on policing with and for the community rather than policing of the community (Wisler & Onwudiwe, 2008).

Zedner (2006) study holds that, the role of law enforcers as a squad against crime is transformed through Community Policing into a service the police provide in co-ordination with the community and that the ideal behind Community Policing is thus clearly an intense and successful co-operation between the community and the police in dealing with policing issues.

### **2.3 Key Issues in Community Policing**

Key issues in Community Policing are discussed as development of Community Policing, Elements of Community Policing and Approaches in implementing Community Policing.

#### **2.3.1 Development of Community Policing**

According to Fleming and Lafferty (2000) community policing is a proactive style of crime management which is the new global paradigm.

It is a method of sensitizing the community on the proactive governance rather than reactive governance which is not sustainable and most often leave scars amongst the citizens.

The need to incorporate the community is premised on the fact security needs are rather unique and therefore require customised approach better offered to the

represented community. The model involves integrating state organs with those of the communities in fighting crime.

Members of the public are able to exercise their constitutional obligation where they can apprehend criminals and hand them over to the police. Community policing is designed to enhance social cohesion and integration hence prevents crime through positive social influence (Fleming & Lafferty, 2000; GoK, 2015).

It is therefore important to establish the perceptions of both parties to implementation of the programme. Further study points out 1990 as marked by human insecurity. Bank robberies were rampant and a week could not go by before a bank was robbed and cases of police shoutouts with the robbers were also common. However cases are reduced in the new dispensation.

Several milestones have been achieved since 2002 such as the emergence of preventive action through community policing of various neighborhoods. Despite need for this approach as the new order the approach is bottom up. The community who is the customer will determine the way forward while the state organ will shoulder the security burden amongst modern democracies.

Reasons to why right to demonstration and picketing is granted by the constitution (Gimode, 2007). Estates and most oftenly gated communities have institutionalised this operative.

Private Security guards companies are now present and presence is evident in every business door and homes to mention amongst the least.

On the other end policing finds its relevance and its presence is perennial after five years, politicians capitalise on external security so as to guarantee movement during the campaign season (GoK, 2015).

Fundamental principles of community policing strategies include building partnerships between security agencies and communities, volunteerism among community members and adherence to existing laws and procedures of public safety and security (GoK, 2015). Others are empowerment of the community in public safety and security, awareness and respect of regional diversity and human right promotion.

Other fundamental principles are enhancing trust between security agencies and the community and information sharing between security agencies and the public. In addition is developing shared values between police and the communities, and developing shared responsibilities between police, community and other stakeholders. It is because of this concept that National Council and Intelligence Service is able to function (NCIS) by fusing with the occurrences as they occur.

Community policing adopts various strategies to build trust and partnership with the police. This includes reaching out to community stakeholders need analysis in the areas of public involvement in intelligence, neighborhood surveillance and the creation of police posts and liaison offices within short intervals in residential neighborhoods. Others are sensitization of the public to the needs, difficulties and challenges of the police with a view to eliciting understanding and sundry supportive actions (Gimode, 2007).

As an overall strategy, community policing tends to view effective crime fighting as a means for allowing community institutions to flourish and do their work (Moore,



1992). It also seeks to make policing more responsive to community needs. This allows for institutionalization of police of all operations and supported by the law (Marie-Emmanuelle & Ruteere, 2003).

### **2.3.2 Effectiveness of Community Policing in Local Communities**

In spite of its attractive philosophy and concepts, community policing has received little examination about its effectiveness. The reason for such little attention may be due to various forms and tactics used in implementing it and different criteria needed to examine its effectiveness (Liou & Savage, 2006) and misuse by politicians to hide under tribal cocoons hence insighting people.

A report by Fitzgerald (1989) on the “Presidents commission on Criminal Justice in the USA observed that despite the concept becoming popular, implementation of community policing remains thorny. Thacher (2001) attest the thorny issues as the embedded value systems amongst the communities. This is because social institutions may pursue priorities separate from and potentially in conflict with the others. This is according to Thacher, (2001).

Generally, Kenya exhibits institutional resistance to police reform, inadequate police capacity, funding and oversight and public misstrust of the police (Saferworld, 2008). One of factors that affect effective implementation of Community Policing is the nature of police organizational structures which are universally characterised as rigid and centralized paramilitarized organisations (Ruteere & Marie, 2003).

Woods (2007) states that the ‘top down’ community policing model being pursued by government could be equated to letting out official police functions to an informal entity which might be difficult to hold accountable. In urban areas, it is the unilateral

action of the police which decide on who is a community policing forum member. To be asked to record a statement when one volunteers information goes contrary to the confidentiality principle of community policing which contravenes the rights of a citizens.

Secondly, the organizational culture within a police agency may not embrace values necessary to implant community policing strategies. Thus, a very poor public image hence poor relationship with the public hinders efforts to build sustainable partnerships between public and police.

Police have built an invisible wall to shield themselves against being spied by the very people they need to protect. (CPW, 2006).

### **2.3.3 Crime Prevention and Community Safety**

Community crime prevention often involves the active participation of local residents and organizations in those communities and neighborhoods. They may be involved in identifying local priorities as well as implementing responses. One of the most common assumptions about crime prevention is that it can be clearly separated from other areas of activity, and that it is restricted to academia, or solely the province of the police and justice system. In fact, as observers have often pointed out, many interventions that help to prevent crime are called something else, whether early childhood intervention, educational and employment support, drug treatment or urban renewal (Ruteere & Marie, 2003).

Crime prevention is not the only term commonly in use internationally. In different contexts and countries, other terms such as safety and security, crime reduction and community safety are often used. The term community safety is commonly used to

refer to the broader range of issues that must be tackled to promote safer cities or communities, and with outcomes that bring benefits beyond an absence of crime

## **2.4 Empirical Literature**

Community participation as a concept focuses on the idea that involving stakeholders in decision-making about their communities and broader social issues has important social, economic and political benefits (Commins, 2007). Existing research points to the need for promoting community participation in community policing decision-making.

In a research conducted by Tillman (2000) on the effectiveness of community policing in Los Angeles, found that the police had empowered community-based organizations to provide community policing programs in their areas. These organizations actively worked with their police precinct to train residents and business owners about community policing. They conduct citizen/business academy to educate the community about the department and how to become involved. The community organization and police officers go out into the neighborhoods once a month, knocking on doors, talking to the residents.

They are actively soliciting the community to become involved in addressing the quality of life issues that are important to that community.

Wambugha (2010) did an interrogation on how the implementation of Community Policing Principles took place in a pastoralist community. Findings addressed problems in implementation, including a lack of a common purpose among central coordinating organs in relation to Community Policing by various security agents.

Community Policing was found to have failed in efforts to strengthen security within and among West Pokot County communities.

Skogan (2006) clearly emphasizes the importance of partnership working in community policing. He suggests that community engagement is an important part of police work, by developing partnerships with community groups; this enables the police to build relationships with the community. From these relationships the police are able to gather information that allows them to use a problem solving approach when tackling issues in the community.

Ikuteyijo (2009) reported that community partnership in policing has many merits and it promises to deliver the needed peace and safety of communities if well implemented. It can lead to more effective policing whereby the police will do their job better and in a safer environment devoid of suspicion and risks. It will also foster mutual respect between police and community dwellers as they will perceive one another in the right perspectives and as partners in development. It will also lead to quicker resolution of crimes as the community members would readily volunteer to offer information to the police without any suspicion of reprisal attacks from criminal gangs. Overall, community partnership in policing will lead to safer community for all and sundry.

Similarly, Esonu and Kavanamur (2010) also established that local community stakeholder participation in Papua New Guinea was vital for successful community development reform of service delivery. As such, the community members made an effort to be involved in community development projects.

Saferworld (2008) reported that one of the most important factors contributing to the success of the community-based approach in Kibera has been the degree to which

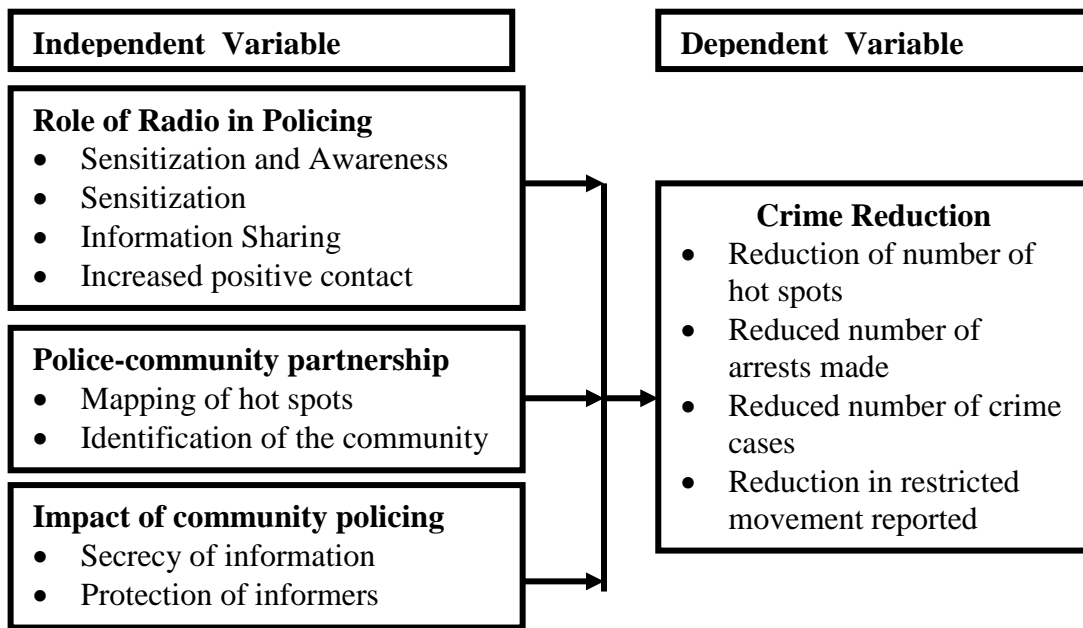
stakeholders worked together to generate a shared sense of ownership and commitment by the whole community throughout the programme. A wide range of stakeholders from the Administration Police, the Kenya Police, the Provincial Administration, the business community and residents have actively participated throughout each phase of the programme and have developed solid partnerships. This has enabled successful implementation of CBP in Kibera.

The sharing of information between communities and police officers has helped police to take action to prevent crime and insecurity. Information boxes called “Toa Habari kwa Polisi” (volunteering information to the police) allow individuals to pass information confidentially to police officers to prevent and reduce crime.

## **2.5 Conceptual Framework**

According to Bogdan & Biklen (2007) a conceptual framework is a basic structure that consists of certain abstract blocks which represent the observational, the experiential and the analytical/synthetic aspects of a process or system being conceived. It is intended to assist a researcher to develop awareness and understanding of the situation under scrutiny and to communicate the situation.

Figure 2. 5Conceptual framework



Source: Owner (2015)

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter describes the methodology that was used. In particular the research design which was adopted, the study population, sampling size, data collection instruments and data collection procedure. The chapter also presents the way data was analysed.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

Research design is a plan that guides the research in the process of collecting, analyzing and interpreting observations (Eriksson & Kovalainen, 2008). The study therefore adopted a descriptive research design. This design enabled the researcher to obtain facts and answers from a large sample of respondents which increases the validity and generalizability of findings (Creswell, 2003).

Further, this descriptive research design ensured that both quantitative as well as qualitative data in nature were captured. Qualitative approach helped in boosting the quantitative results of the study and filled the gap where quantitative data missed to touch.

More probing was enhanced to gather more findings in this research. Thus, triangulation of data presentation from the two sources therefore lead to sound analysis and research findings.

### **3.3 Population of the Study**

According to Castillo (2009) a research population is a well-defined collection of individuals or objects known to have similar characteristics and usually have a common, binding characteristic or trait. The target population for this study comprised of the youth Listeners of slum dwellers in Nairobi Eastlands area. A target population of 300 youths were targeted.

### **3.4 Sampling and Sampling Technique**

A sample is a set of individuals selected from a population and is usually intended to represent the population in a research study (Neuman, 2000). The study adopted simple random sampling technique. Under this technique the likelihood of selecting a respondent is equal and therefore there no bias.

### **3.5 Data Collection Instruments and Procedure**

The study relied on primary data. The primary data was collected using semi-structured questionnaire which comprised of both open and closed ended questions. The data sought to capture the respondents assessment of community policing and its impact in reduction of crimes.

The questionnaires were delivered to the respondents by the researcher with an introduction letter from the University. The researcher made follow ups to pick the fully completed questionnaires from the respondents in the event that respondents had not filled immediately.



### **3.6 Pilot Testing**

According to Saunders, Thornhill and Lewis (2009), pilot testing refines the questionnaire so that respondents will have no problems in answering the question.

For purposes of this study the pilot test was conducted by administering questionnaires to 15 randomly selected individuals who thereafter did not form part of the main study so as to avoid biasness in the research process.

#### **3.6.1 Validity Test**

The study questionnaire was subjected to a panel of experts to assess if it captured all the items it is intended to measure and the expert opinion was incorporated to ensure face validity.

Content validity was sought by pre-testing the questionnaire on a section of the study sample and arising modifications incorporated for clarity, comprehensiveness, relevance, meaning and requisite depth.

This also gave the researcher a feel of the expected responses and data for the study. The foregoing efforts were to ensure that the study instrument measures what it is intended to measure and reduce to insignificant levels systematic error or non-random error.

Construct validity was enlisted by designing a set of items that match the theoretical latency of the constructs based on modified versions of prior studies and instruments for the study variables.

A deliberate effort to ensure that these are in line with the conceptual framework as derived from the literature review was observed.

### **3.6.2 Reliability Test**

First, the study developed the questionnaire instruments based on items that were previously used by other researchers with acceptable tested reliability levels.

Secondly, it used a pre-tested questionnaire with a sample of the respondents and emerging revisions done accordingly.

Finally, the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient ( $\alpha$ ) was used to measure internal consistency and stability of scales used in the research instrument.

Internal consistency measured the correlations between different items on the same test (or the same subscale on a larger test) and whether several items that propose to measure the same general construct produce similar scores.

Castillio (2009) provide the following rules of thumb:  $>0.9$  – Excellent,  $>0.8$  – Good,  $>0.7$  – Acceptable,  $>0.6$  – Questionable,  $>0.5$  – Poor and  $<0.5$  – Unacceptable.

Nunnally (1978) suggested that as a rule of thumb, a reliability coefficient value of above 0.7 is statistically reliable and acceptable for a study.

### **3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation**

Zikmund (2010) notes that there are diverse kinds of analytical methods that can be used in analyzing data, however, care must be taken to ensure that appropriate analytical methods are chosen in order to arrive at the correct conclusions.

Data analysis was quantitative using the statistical package for social scientists (SPSS V20) for descriptive inferential statistics.

Prior to any analyses, data was made ready and cleaned through checking for errors and completeness, editing, coding, transcribing and entering them directly into SPSS software.

The study used frequencies, standard deviations, means and percentages and the data was presented in the forms of charts and tables.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis of data and interpretation of the findings. The study sampled 80 youth Listeners of slum dwellers in Nairobi Eastlands area. Of the sample size, 69 youths responded to the questionnaire making a response rate of 86.25% which was sufficient for data analysis.

#### 4.2 Background Information

The section gives information about the respondents regarding their gender, period they have resided in Pumwani, age category, level of education attained, and whether one has ever been involved in community policing.

##### 4.2.1 Gender of the Respondents

The study requested the respondents to provide their gender. The findings of the study are shown in the table below:

**Table 4.1 Gender of the Respondents**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent (%)</b>
Male	33	47.8
Female	36	52.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>

As shown above, 33(47.8%) of the respondents were male while 36(52.2%) of the respondents were female. Thus, a large percentage of men listeners were involved in filling the questionnaires as compared to women in the study.

#### 4.2.2 Respondents' Residence Years in Pumwani

The study asked the respondents to provide how long they have lived in Pumwani.

The findings of the study are shown in the table below:

**Table 4.2: Respondent's Residence Years in Pumwani**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent (%)</b>
No response	6	8.7
Less than 1 year	9	13
Less than 5 years	30	43.5
More than 5 years	24	34.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>

From the table above a large proportion of the respondents 43.5% (30) have lived in Pumwani for less than 5 years. This is followed by 34.8% (24) of the respondents who indicated that they have lived for more than 5 years while 13% (9) have lived for less than 1 year. 8.7% (6) did not indicate for how long they have lived in Pumwani. Therefore, a large proportion (78.3%) of Ghetto Radio listeners have lived in Pumwani for a period of more than 1 year.

### 4.2.3 Respondent's Age Category

The study asked the respondents to provide their age category. The findings of the study are shown in the table below:

**Table 4.3: Respondent's Age Category**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent (%)</b>
Up to 35 years	30	43.5
Between 36-45 years	18	26.1
Between 46-55 years	21	30.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>

From the table above a large proportion of the respondents 43.5% (30) are of the age category up to 35 years. This is followed by 30.4% (21) of the respondents who indicated that they are of age category 46-55 years while 26.1% (18) of the respondents indicated that they are of age category 36-45 years. This finding indicates that huge proportion of the the Ghetto Radio listeners are youths who are not more than 35 years old.

### 4.2.4 Respondent's Level of Education

The study asked the respondents to indicate their level of education. The table below indicates the findings of the study:

**Table 4.4: Respondent's Level of Education**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent (%)</b>
Primary	3	4.3
Secondary	12	17.4
Tertiary college	33	47.8
University	21	30.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>

From the table above, most of the respondents 47.8% (33) have tertiary education while 30.4% (21) of the respondents have a university graduates. This is followed by 17.4% (12) and 4.3% (3) of the respondents have attained secondary and primary education respectively. The findings indicate that majority of the Pumwani dwellers who are Ghetto Radio listeners have at least a tertiary college qualification.

#### **4.2.5 Respondents' Involvement in Community Policing**

The respondents were also requested to indicate whether they have ever been involved in community policing The table below gives the findings of the study:

**Table 4.5 Respondents' Involvement in Community Policing**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent (%)</b>
Yes	36	52.2
No	33	47.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>

From the findings, majority of the respondents 36 (52.2%) stated that they have been involved in community policing while 33 (47.8%) of the respondents indicated that they have not been involved in community policing. This implies that majority of the Ghetto Radio listeners have been involved in community policing.

#### **4.3 Community Participation in Community Policing**

The section gives information about the respondents regarding the state of security in their neighborhood, whether they know any members in their community who take part in community policing, their feelings about community policing, whether community policing has been of any benefit to the community, if crime rates have gone down since the introduction of community policing programme, circumstances which make the community not to cooperate with the police, whether all community policing initiatives in crime prevention are successful and any factor that has made crime prevention difficult.



### 4.3.1 State of Security

The respondents were asked to provide the state of security in their neighborhood.

The findings of the study are summarised in the table below.

**Table 4.6: State of Security**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent (%)</b>
Don't Know	12	17.4
Poor	33	47.8
Good	24	34.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>

From the table above, 47.8% (33) of the respondents indicated that the state of the security in their neighborhood is poor. While 34.8% (24) and 17.4 % (12) of the respondents indicated that the state of security is good and they don't know respectively. Thus, majority of the radio listeners are of the opinion that they are living in a neighborhood whose security is poor.

### 4.3.2 Community Members who take part in Community Policing

The respondents were requested to indicate whether they know any members in their community who take part in community policing.

The findings of the study are as follows.

**Table 4.7: Knowledge of community members who take part in community policing**

	Frequency	Valid Percent (%)
Yes	54	78.3
No	15	21.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>

From the table above 78.3% (54) of the respondents are aware of the members who take part in community policing while 21.7% (15) of the respondents are unaware. This is a clear indication that the Ghetto Radio listeners are aware of the members involved in community policing.

#### **4.3.3 Respondents' Perception about community policing**

The respondents were asked to indicate their feelings about community policing. The responses were rated on a four point Likert scale where: 4 -Strongly Agree, 3 - Agree, 2 - Disagree, 1- Strongly Disagree. The mean and standard deviations were bred from SPSS and are indicated in the table below.

**Table 4.8: Respondents' Perception about community policing**

	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
Community policing has eradicated crime in my area	2.391	0.87812
Crime rates are still high, so I see no need to have community policing	2.957	1.0493
The community members are eager to report any kind of suspicious characters or activities to the police	2.130	0.90607

From the findings, majority of the respondents disagreed that community policing has eradicated crime in the area and that community members are eager to report any kind of suspicious activities to the police as indicated by mean score of 2.391 and 2.130 respectively.

Majority of the respondents were in agreement of that crime rates are still high, so they see no need to have community policing as indicated by a mean score approximating to 3.

From these findings, on average the listeners disagree that community policing has eradicated crime in their area and on the eagerness of community members to report any criminal activities to the police and they are of the view that crime rates are still high hence no need of community policing.

#### 4.3.4 Benefit of Community Policing

The respondents were requested whether community policing is of any benefit to them. The findings of the study are as follows.

**Table 4.9: Is Community Policing Beneficial**

	Frequency	Valid Percent (%)
Yes	54	78.3
No	15	21.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>

From the table above, 78.3% (54) of the respondents agreed that community policing is of benefit to them while 21.7% (15) were of a contrary opinion. Therefore, more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the listeners view community policing as beneficial to them.

#### 4.3.5 Respondents' Opinion on the reduction of crime rates since the introduction of community policing

The respondents were also requested to indicate if crime rates have gone down since the introduction of community policing programme. The findings of the study are summarised in the table below.

**Table 4.10: Respodents' Opinion on the reduction of crime rates since the introduction of community policing**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent (%)</b>
Yes	57	82.6
No	12	17.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>

From the table above, 82.6% (54) of the respondents agreed that crime rates have gone down since the introduction of community policing while 17.4% (12) were of a contrary opinion.

This implies that, a huge proportion of the Ghetto Radio listeners have witnessed reduction in crime rates since the introduction of community policing in their area.

**4.3.6 Circumstances which make the community not to cooperate with the police**

The respondents were requested to indicate if they know circumstances which make the community not to cooperate with the police.

The findings of the study are as shown.

**Table 4.11: Awareness of the circumstances which make the community not to cooperate with the police**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent (%)</b>
Yes	42	60.9
No	27	39.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>

From the table above, 60.9% (42) of the respondents are aware of the circumstances which make the community not to cooperate with the police.

Corruption was indicated by majority of the listeners as one of those circumstances that make the community not to cooperate with the police. 39.1% (27) of the respondents are not aware of the circumstances.

Therefore, a smaller proportion of the listeners are not aware of the circumstances.

#### **4.3.7 Respondents' opinion on whether all community policing initiatives in crime prevention are successful**

The respondents were asked to give their opinion on whether all community policing initiatives in crime prevention are successful. The findings of the study are shown below.

**Table 4.12: Respondents’ opinion on whether all community policing initiatives in crime prevention are successful**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent (%)</b>
Yes	36	52.2
No	33	47.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>

From the table above, 52.2% (36) of the respondents agreed that community policing is successful in preventing crime while 47.8% (33) were of a contrary opinion.

This clearly indicates that more than half of the listeners perceive community policing as a success in crime prevention in their area.

#### **4.3.8 Respondents’ awareness of any factor that has made crime prevention difficult**

The respondents were also asked to indicate if there are aware of any factor that has made crime prevention difficult. Their opinions are summarised in the table below.

**Table 4.13: Respondents awareness of any factor that has made crime prevention difficult**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent (%)</b>
No response	3	4.3
Yes	51	73.9
No	6	8.7
I don't know	9	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>

As per the table above, 73.9% (51) of the respondents indicated that there are factors that make crime prevention difficult. Corruption, poor infrastructure and poor equipment used by the police were among the factors cited by majority of the respondents. On the other hand, 13% (9) and 8.7%(6) indicate that there is no factor that has made crime prevention difficult and they didn't know respectively. 4.3% (3) of the respondents gave no response. From the findings above, majority of the listeners are aware of the factors that make crime prevention difficult.



## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides a summary of the findings, conclusions and recommendations, and suggestions for further research. Conclusions are based on the study.

#### **5.2 Summary of Findings**

The objective of the study was to investigate the role radio plays in community policing as a crime prevention strategy.

Majority of the radio listeners (47.8%) are of the opinion that they are living in a neighborhood whose security is poor. Moreover, 78.3% of the listeners are aware of the members involved in community policing. On average the listeners disagree that community policing has eradicated crime in their area and on the eagerness of community members to report any criminal activities to the police and they are of the view that crime rates are still high hence no need of community policing.

More than three quarters (78.3%) of the listeners view community policing as beneficial to them and more than two thirds (82.6%) of the listeners have witnessed reduction in crime rates since the introduction of community policing in their area. 60.9% of the listeners cited corruption as one of those circumstances that make the community not to cooperate with the police.

More than a half (52.2%) of the listeners perceive community policing as a success in crime prevention in their area and 73.9% of the listeners are aware of the factors that make crime prevention difficult.

### **5.3 Conclusions and Recommendations**

The findings indicate that majority of the listeners are aware of the state of security of their neighborhood, they know the members involved in community policing and most of them have a pessimistic view about community policing despite the benefits it has to their community.

The above findings indicate that, radio is pivotal in raising awareness of the importance and benefits of community policing because majority of its listeners have knowledge about what entails community policing and what is constraining the success of the programme.

Corruption has for a long time been a constraining factor to the success of policing initiatives in Kenya. This has made the police to be viewed by a lot of skepticism by majority of the Kenyans. Therefore, there should be mechanisms put in place to discourage this deep-rooted culture among the police force by coming up with huge penalties which outweighs the benefits of corruption so as to ensure the success of the policing initiatives.

The state of infrastructure and equipment used by the police should be up to the required minimal standards so as to ensure quick response of the police to any situation at hand.

### **5.4 Suggestions for further research**

Since the study was limited to Pumwani and Ghetto Radio listeners, further comparative studies in other parts of the country and other radio stations need to be carried out to assess the role radio plays in community policing so as to come up with a

nationwide strategy on the role that radio can play in community policing so as to reduce crime.

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## **APPENDIX**

### **Appendix I**

#### **Introduction Letter**

October 2015

#### **To Whom It May Concern**

Dear Sir/ Madam,

#### **Re: Introductory To Respondents for Kevin M.Kioko K50/69680/2013**

Kevin Kioko is currently a student at the University of Nairobi undertaking a degree in Communication studies. As part of meeting the graduation requirements, he is expected to undertake a research study in his area of interest. Toward this end, he is undertaking a research study on The Role of Radio in Community Policing as a Crime Prevention Strategy: A Case Study of Ghetto Radio. He has selected your area to form part of the respondent for his research study.

I am kindly requesting for your assistance in helping the student to undertake this research study. The information collected from this study will be used for academic purposes only. If you will require a copy of the final report it will be availed to you. The study will require you to avail your time to help answer the questions prepared in the questionnaire.

The University will highly appreciate your assistance in this regard. If you need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours

Sincerely,

## **Appendix II**

### **Questionnaire**

This questionnaire is prepared to gather information about the role of radio in community policing. The data is intended to develop a mechanism to help improve the efficiency of community policing in crime prevention based on your suggested solutions. The responses you provide will be kept confidential.

#### **Part I**

##### **Background Information**

1. Kindly select your gender?  
Male [  ]      Female [  ]
2. How long have you resided in Pumwani?  
less than 1 year      [  ]  
less than 5 year      [  ]  
more than 5 year      [  ]
3. What is your age bracket?  
Up to 35 years      [  ]  
Between 36 – 45 years      [  ]  
Between 46 – 55 years      [  ]  
Above 55 years      [  ]
4. What is your highest educational qualifications/level?  
Primary      [  ]  
Secondary      [  ]  
Tertiary college      [  ]  
University      [  ]
5. Have you ever been involved in community policing?  
Yes      [  ]  
No      [  ]

#### **Part II**

##### **Community Participation in Community Policing**

1. How would you describe the state of security in your neighborhood?  
 Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Poor [ ] Do not know [ ]
2. Do you know of any members in your community who take part in community policing? Yes [ ] No [ ]
3. In which ways does the community participate in community policing?
  - Volunteer information on suspicious characters or activities to police [ ]
  - Work closely with police through community policing forums [ ]
  - Encourage greater contacts between neighbors [ ]
  - Support victims of crime through counseling [ ]
  - Forming security watch schemes [ ]
  - Give input into law enforcement policies and help define priorities [ ]
  - Help police define community problems and their solutions [ ]

Kindly state your agreement level to the following statements in relation to your feelings about community policing by placing a tick (✓) in the appropriate box. Use the following key: **SA** (Strongly Agree), **A** (Agree), **D** (Disagree), **SD** (Strongly disagree)

Statement	SA	A	D	SD
Community policing has eradicated crime in my area				
Crime rates are still very high, so I see no need to have community policing				
The community members are eager to report any kind of suspicious characters or activities to the police				

1. In your opinion, has community policing been of any benefit to the community? Yes [ ] No [ ]

If yes, list them;

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2. In your opinion, has the crime rates gone down since the introduction of the community policing programme in your area?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

3. Which strategies can be employed to improve the effectiveness of community policing?

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4. Are there circumstances which make the community not to cooperate with the police? Yes No I don't know

If yes, what are the circumstances

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5. In your opinion are all community policing initiatives in crime prevention successful? Yes No I don't know

If no, what hinder them?

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6. Is there any factor that made crime prevention more difficult?

Yes No I don't know

Could you mention some solutions about the challenges faced in community policing face?